

THE WEATHER:
Unsettled today; tomorrow cloudy and warmer. Highest temperature yesterday, 88; lowest, 66. Detailed report on page 8.

HUGHES READY TO FIX STATUS WITH JAPANESE

Secretary Reported Eager To Settle Differences In Far East.

YAP ISSUE ALLOWS EXCUSE FOR START

Four Major Questions Still Remain Open for Adjustment.

By ROBERT J. BENDER.
The next in order of foreign business for the American state department is Japan.

President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes have set in motion American participation in European councils to protect this country's rights in that field. They have sent George Summerlin to Mexico City with the formula upon which they seek to get friendly co-operation between Mexico and the United States definitely under way after years of instability.

Yap Comes First.
While waiting developments of the start made in these two directions, therefore, Secretary of State Hughes may well be expected to set about clearing his desk of the extraneous matters clogging progress toward a settlement of the trying questions before the United States and Japan.

Yap comes first. Considerable has been made of the Yap issue, but it really is only a small phase of the American-Japanese situation. It is, for the moment, more of a talking point than anything else. And there is reason to believe that informal discussions which have been carried on between Washington and Tokyo are proceeding in a manner entirely satisfactory to the United States. There are, however, major questions which must be cleared up.

First—The California land and Japanese immigration question.
Second—The question of when and under what conditions Japan is to return Shantung to China.
Third—The question of when and under what conditions Japan is to withdraw her troops from Siberia.
Fourth—The broad question of the open door in the far east.

Hughes Starts Study.
Hughes has begun a study of the disputes between the former United States Ambassador Morris and Japanese Ambassador Shidehara relative to the California land and immigration questions. These negotiations were not completed before the change in administration came, and it has not been decided whether or not they will proceed now from the point where they left off or whether they will be opened on a clean slate.

This administration has never indicated what would be its line of action on the Shantung agreement for which former President Wilson was announced by republican leaders. Japan's delay in withdrawing her troops from Siberia has been frankly looked upon with some suspicion and as frankly denounced as a failure by Japan to abide by the terms of the mandate. American and Japanese troops jointly effected the original expedition into Siberia.

Open Door in East.
In the long run, however, the great problem will be said to be the question of the open door in the Orient. Feeling has been here that Japan, by continuing her hold on Shantung and Siberia, has sought merely to establish herself economically and politically in the Far East, and that she would withdraw, if she could have her way, only with understandings assuring her virtual domination of those fields. Hence, persistent reports that she plans to get out of Shantung and Siberia soon are received here quite calmly.

How Secretary Hughes will approach the distasteful tangle is a question absorbing diplomats here. It is held unlikely that he will seek to undo the Shantung award on the same basis as he has proceeded on the mandate problems for the reason that the allied power would not be likely to do much more than to nullify of what was done by the treaty of Versailles lest all settlements be endangered. Besides, the Japanese problem goes much deeper and goes much farther back in history than the mandate problem. Anyhow, the mandate question appears on a fair way toward a settlement satisfactory to this country.

Weapons at Hand.
In clearing up the Japanese problem on some definite and stable basis, Hughes has a weapon which some diplomats believe he will use, namely, the American reservation made to the famous pact entered into between Japan and China some years ago, better known as the secret 21 demands. While the original 21 demands were modified somewhat by Japan after they became public and the United States declined her protest, the major demands, directed at economic and political control in Mongolia and Manchuria were forced through. At the time Europe was at war and protests by the old world powers naturally were without Japan's attitude toward the war. The American reservation, made by former Secretary of State Bryan, however, still stands. The reservation was designed to keep the United States out of any future action this government might take in protecting its rights in the Orient. The big problem then was the same as it is today, namely, Japan's attitude toward the world. The virtual exclusion of other nations. And it is the belief of diplomats and well-informed observers here that this great problem will be cleared up by Hughes before he finishes his task with Japan.

Only Four Out of 886 Huns Put on Trial for War Crimes

Second Lieutenant, Captain, Major and Private May Pay Penalty for Acts of Princes and Generals.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)
By GEORGE SELDES.
BERLIN, May 23.—Former Kaiser Bill is getting three square meals a day in Holland and the former Crown Prince, although not breaking opera singers hearts, is still enjoying life. Crown Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria, is on a honeymoon and Admiral Von Tirpitz is writing articles. Field Marshal Hindenburg has retired from his command. Field Marshal Ludendorff is living quietly in Munich. Enver Pasha is intriguing with the Bolsheviks. Russia and a dozen submarine commanders are using assumed names. And out in Leipzig today the wheels of international justice began grinding out the fate of Herr Heinen, Mueller, Neumann and Randoel.

Long List Reduced to Four.
Four is all that is left of the long list of Germans that were to be tried for their war acts. But a few months ago Prime Minister Lloyd George was promising to bring the

MRS. BERGDOLL DEFIES CONGRESS AS TO GOLD CACHE

Declares Her Slacker Son Will Be President of United States.

Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll sat before the house committee, investigating the escape of her slacker son, Grover, yesterday and boldly defied its members to compel her to answer questions about the \$165,000 pot of gold she buried near Philadelphia.

She told the committee its was getting "too nosy" about the gold; she has become "sick and tired" answering silly questions about it. Her attitude aroused the ire of Representative Ben Johnson, of Kentucky. He declared "the denance of authority by the Bergdoll family was a national scandal" and moved that she be cited before the bar of the house for contempt. Mrs. Bergdoll protested bitterly.

"It is something scandalous the way I am persecuted," she exclaimed. "It is a sin and a shame to be so nasty."

Drops Contempt Charge.
To avoid a scene, the committee cleared the hearing room and went into executive session. After a few minutes the committee returned and moved that leave and announcement was made that the contempt proceedings would not be pressed.

Mrs. Bergdoll came to Washington with a stack of books, including the stubs of checks she had paid out in Grover's behalf. One check which aroused the curiosity of the committee was one for \$5,000 made payable to Charles A. Braun, Mrs. Bergdoll's son, who recently changed his name to get rid of the stigma of Bergdoll. It bore several curious marks. On the margin was written in pencil the word "loan."

"Isn't it a fact," demanded Gen. Sherbourne, counsel for the committee, "that this is where Grover got the money to go away with, didn't Charley (Braun) give him the cash?"

"That is a lie," exclaimed Mrs. Bergdoll. "I could tell you where Grover went away on May 21 and this check was not drawn until May 27."

Payment in Cash.
Mrs. Bergdoll's accounts also revealed that she paid \$12,500 to D. Clarence Gibboney, Grover's principal attorney.

Representative Lühring, of Indiana, told Mrs. Bergdoll he did not believe her story about the pot of gold. He asked her if she would hold up the money to show the treasure to the committee.

"No," answered Mrs. Bergdoll. "I don't want to lead you into temptation. Do you think I want to waste my time that way? It's in a safe of mine. I want to keep it for a rainy day."

"I don't believe you've got that gold," said Lühring.

"I don't care what you believe," answered Mrs. Bergdoll.

Lühring asked her why she was hoarding the gold.

"Well, we might have a revolution," she replied.

Seen Son President.
Representative Lühring suggested that the estate of Bergdoll should be confiscated.

"How did it happen?" Gen. Sherbourne asked, "that you named your son after one of our Presidents for his fighting Americanism?"

"Grover Cleveland was a draft slacker," Mrs. Bergdoll quickly responded. "He dodged the draft in the civil war and paid a fine of \$300."

"So that's why you named your son after him?" asked Representative Lühring.

"No, I think that's why Grover dodged the draft," answered Mrs. Bergdoll. "But never you mind," she added. "Grover will be President of the United States yet. I firmly believe that."

"Grover Bergdoll President of the United States?" exclaimed Lühring.

"Yes, he's not just as good a chance as you have," retorted Mrs. Bergdoll.

Mrs. Bergdoll again protested at the manner she was being "persecuted."

"That's what gives me an idea to go away from this country," she said. "If I live here I'll be persecuted all my life. It's a wonder I'm not in an insane asylum or in my grave."

HARVARD GRAD PLEDGE TO CUT EXPENSE OF U.S.

Says Nation Must Operate on Sound Business Method.

PROGRAM KEEPS PRESIDENT BUSY

Weeps at Memorial Service for 5,000 Heroes From France.

NEW YORK, May 23.—All the emotions of war and the aftermath were experienced by President Harding on his 12-hour visit here today. Grief—and he was unashamedly so—marked the first of the ceremonies when he delivered a memorial address over flag-draped coffins of more than 5,000 American soldiers on the pliers of Hoboken.

Next the President was met by cheers and pledges of loyalty from more than 1,400 luncheon guests, which included leaders in political thought, business and the world generally.

Then on an automobile ride to Brooklyn he was stirred by the cries and shouts of more than 100,000 school children lining the streets to the 23d regiment armory.

As a finale, he spoke to business pilots of the nation, guests at a dinner at the Commodore Hotel in celebration of the 15th anniversary of the New York Commercial. Vice President Coolidge spoke on the subject, "Safeguards of Democracy."

The President, Mr. Harding and members of the cabinet and other distinguished visitors departed on the Presidential yacht Mayflower for the return to Washington.

SENATE REFUSES FUNDS FOR NAVAL BASE AT ALAMEDA

Democrats and Western Republicans Join to Defeat Plan.

Plans for the establishment of a \$100,000,000 Pacific coast naval base, deemed vital by the navy in the event of war with Japan, are all up in the air again.

The senate yesterday, by a vote of 30 to 40, rejected the proposal of the naval affairs committee to make an initial appropriation of \$1,500,000 for the establishment of the base at Alameda, in San Francisco bay.

A combination of democrats and western republicans compassed this signal defeat of the committee, which relied for success upon arguments depicting the Japanese peril and the inadequacy of existing Pacific coast establishments to care for the present Pacific fleet in time of peace, not to mention the entire navy in time of war.

Fail to Accept Alameda Plan.
The opposition was composed partly of senators opposed to increased expenditures on naval preparedness and partly of senators who, while committed to adequate naval power, were unconvinced by the Alameda plan represents a wise solution of the problem. Senator McCormick, of Illinois, contended that the committee had not justified the plan which provided for the establishment of a base at Alameda while retaining the navy yard at Mare Island, also in San Francisco bay.

The committee contended that Mare Island should be retained as a reserve dock and station, but pronounced it unsuitable as an operating and supply base of the size that could be established at Alameda.

Called "Real Estate Deal."
Senators Borah and La Follette, republicans, and King, democrat, led the fight on the Alameda plan, characterizing it as a "real estate deal" and contending that the "bug" of the yellow peril was being invoked to "rescue a huge pork barrel project."

Naval officials are unanimous in pronouncing it imperative to establish a great naval base at some point in San Francisco bay as soon as possible. A report by Capt. D. W. Knox and E. L. Beach urged the necessity of a great base in San Francisco bay in the event of war in the Pacific.

The report states that San Francisco bay would necessarily become the main assembly and mobilization point, owing to its location, railroad connections, and the size of protected anchorage afforded. During the progress of an offensive campaign carried into mid-Pacific beyond San Francisco bay would continue to be a primary supply terminal, at which great numbers of supply ships would call constantly for cargoes.

Mrs. Eggleston Gray Dies.
WARRENTON, Va., May 23.—Mrs. Eggleston Gray died at her home at Calverton this morning. The funeral will be held at the home tomorrow at noon. Interment is at Warrenton cemetery. She is survived by her husband and six children: Harry F. Gray, Hartford, Conn.; Charles Gray, Calverton; Eggleston Gray, Jr., Miami, Fla.; Gray and Mrs. T. M. Bartons, all of Warrenton; and Mrs. Hardwick, of Washington; also two sisters, Misses Sarah and Margaret Bartons, of Warrenton.

COMMUNIST FACES TREASON CHARGE MADE BY VANDERLIP

American Financier Causes Lenin to Arrest Nuorteva for Anti-Bolshevik Espionage.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)
By GEORGE SELDES.

BERLIN, May 23.—Santeri Nuorteva, the secretary of the soviet mission to New York, has been arrested and jailed in Moscow by M. Lenin's order.

Nuorteva's arrest on a charge of treason has caused a big sensation in Russia and is of particular interest in America because it involves his activities throughout the United States and because his exposure came through Americans in Moscow.

It is declared he probably will be executed. Directly responsible for Nuorteva's arrest is Washington Vanderlip, American financier and promoter, who is in Russia for the purpose of contracting concessions in Siberia worth \$5,000,000,000. From reliable non-Russian sources it has been learned that Mr. Vanderlip wrote a letter to Lenin complaining of Nuorteva's tactics. Following this Nuorteva's rooms were raided and evidence of alleged espionage and treason against the soviet obtained.

According to informed sources Nuorteva actually was an anti-soviet agent. It is alleged that Nuorteva's activities in America, when he was ordering millions of dollars' worth of locomotives in Philadelphia, rails in Pittsburgh and farm machinery in Chicago, was a plot within the bolshevik ranks to upset the soviet.

Nuorteva was so powerful that he became head of the American section of the Russian foreign office immediately upon his arrival in Russia less than a year ago. It was only when Mr. Vanderlip was on the verge of closing a deal with Lenin which would have enriched Vanderlip and his backers and at the same time have helped to put Russia on its feet, that he discovered Nuorteva's true character.

ASSERTS SLUMP ENDS AS TRADING TAKES UP GRADE IN TURKISH TREATY

Sec'y Hoover Hopeful in Talks to New York Business Men.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, who spoke at the anniversary dinner of the New York Commercial here tonight, told the business men and the workers that the depth of the slump in business had been plumbed and that the nation was now making good steady progress on the way up.

"If the increasing volume of consumption that has steadily grown in the last few weeks throughout the land could be promptly illuminated to the public, the whole commercial community would take courage and carry forward with greater stride than those with which we are now proceeding," said Mr. Hoover.

"I only wish to emphasize one thing, and which I have put forward on your behalf, may not be fulfilled in their entirety. But there is every reason to hope—

"That Turkey will be as free and independent as before the war, save for the limitation of armaments and the internationalization of the Straits.

"That Adrianople will have a special autonomous organization to be determined by the council of the league of nations.

"That the rights of the Moslems throughout Thrace will be respected and the provisions of the treaty.

"That steps will be taken to secure the demilitarization of that part of Thrace which would threaten the new Turkish frontier.

Equal in Palestine.
"As regards Palestine, you have no reason to fear that any disabilities or inequalities in the treatment of the Moslems will be imposed; as regards the Hedjaz, you have no reason to fear any foreign control or authority; and as regards Mesopotamia, I hope a very short time will see a vigorous and new Arab state."

TROOPERS PATROL STREETS OF ALBANY

Feeling Tense on Eve Of Election at Belfast

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)
BELFAST, May 23.—Political excitement in Belfast is high on the eve of the polling for members of the new parliament. The nationalists are united in their determination to make a good showing at the polls, but to ignore the northern parliament thereafter.

Sir James Craig issued a final appeal to his followers to rally to shatter the enemy's hopes for a republic. He urged the royalists everywhere to fly the Union Jack above their homes and buildings.

Blue Ribbon Refson

A letter had mentioned the Cabaret Mondain, and the kindly middle-aged couple from Ohio, trying to live again the experiences of their son, invited the girl to sit with them.

—Read—

"Miss Sunshine"
by Harrison Rhodes
It's a "Blue Ribbon" Story
In Next Sunday's Herald

GERMANS OPEN BIG OFFENSIVE AGAINST POLES

Fiercest Battles of War Reported from Front In Upper Silesia.

SKIRMISH IN FOREST WON BY REVOLVERS

Teutons Happy at Prospect of British Troops Now En Route.

PARIS, May 23.—France has seen Germany demand that she reply within twenty-four hours to the note dispatched today regarding the sending of German troops and military supplies into Upper Silesia.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald.)
OPPEL, Upper Silesia, May 23.—Encouraged by news that four battalions of British regulars were on the way to support them, German volunteers in upper Silesia assumed the offensive all along the line last night and today.

Raid, night attacks and continuous sniping were under way. Small allied detachments made no effort to interfere during the night.

Battle in Forest.
Armed with revolvers, two columns of German volunteers attacked the Polish positions in the great Grodzinski national forest near Kreusberg today. The fighting was of picturesque character. Fighting in their way through the thick underbrush and over rocky hills, the German veterans advanced under the fire of enemy machine guns. The Polish irregulars had taken up well-entrenched positions.

The battle continued over three hours. At the end the Germans were in possession of the forest, with the Poles in disorganized retreat.

One of the sharpest conflicts in the entire war, it is said, was fought at Lovietzko. The Poles were overwhelmed by the Germans, who attacked in great numbers. Before withdrawing from the city the Poles set fire to many houses, especially those of the German inhabitants. The most extensive damage resulted from the burning of Grodzinski castle, a notable landmark.

German Rout Poles.
German volunteers routed the Poles at Albrechtshof and Lowenbach. At Gornow, where the Germans took last week after a sharp fight, a new Polish attack was repulsed.

Heavy fighting was reported around Kattowitz, where 3,500 German volunteers attacked Polish insurgents. The Poles had set up their headquarters in Kattowitz and had encircled the city with troops.

New Check Reported.
Bavarian troops en route to upper Silesia clashed with Polish units while passing through lower Silesia. It was reported from Breslau today. It was said that a large amount of arms and ammunition from the local town government had been seized.

Italian soldiers and German police have succeeded in clearing insurgents from Kamin, Adrau and Alesu, reported from Trieste.

In spite of the French protests German volunteers by thousands are pouring into Upper Silesia. It is claimed.

British Troops in Silesia May Run Into Real War

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and United News.)
LONDON, May 23.—Protestation by high officials that the four battalions of British troops ordered to Upper Silesia by the British government are merely replacements cannot cloak the seriousness of the situation and the real significance of this movement.

An attack by the Poles may bring about something approaching real warfare.

Reports from Kattowitz that the French troops are making obstinate efforts to hold up the Poles in the town against the impending attack by Korfanty's insurgents, and that incessant fighting is taking place near Rosenberg, Kappitz and Kreusberg, have it largely with revolvers, have succeeded in forcing their opponents to retreat, emphasize the importance of sending in a strong neutralizing force if order is to be restored.

Poles Loot Towns.
Conditions in Silesia are rapidly becoming worse. Looting and terrorization are general in the villages and towns. The Poles have many places broken loose from all restraint.

The British forces to be moved into Upper Silesia will be drawn from contingents now on the Rhine and probably will be chosen from those units which have already seen service with the allied forces in the distant territory.

It is reported, too, that France is proceeding with her threat to take drastic action if the Germans attempt to defend their positions in Silesia by force of arms, whether the troops entering the district have the sanction of the government or are merely volunteer irregulars.

Feeling Runs High.
Feeling between the allied forces now in Silesia is said to be running high, and a damned clash may be expected unless the officers use the utmost restraint in dealing with the Poles.

The situation has become worse since the shortage of food supplies are running short because of the German freight embargo, and although the rebels have succeeded in reorganizing industry to some extent in territory now controlled by them, grave conditions are reported from the smaller cities and towns.